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MERRILL'S  
PICTORIAL GALLERY

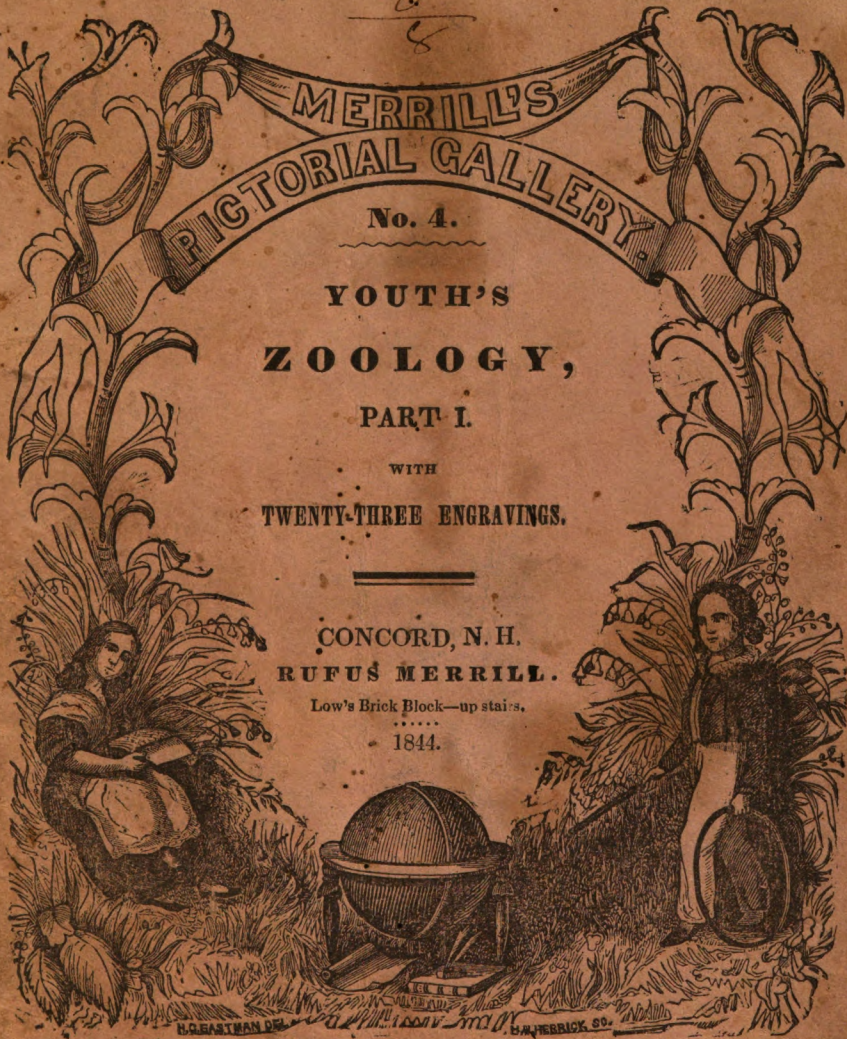
No. 4.

YOUTH'S  
ZOOLOGY,  
PART I.

WITH  
TWENTY-THREE ENGRAVINGS.

CONCORD, N. H.  
RUFUS MERRILL.

Low's Brick Block—up stairs.  
.....  
1844.

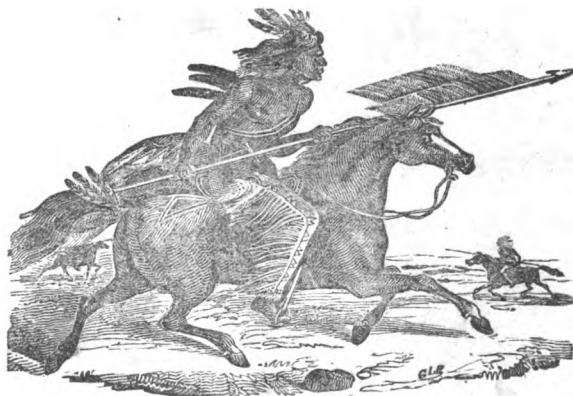


VI, 200 6/196 (10. 1. 1962) 112. 11

# YOUTH'S ZOOLOGY

**No. 1.**

**WITH 22 ENGRAVINGS.**



**CONCORD, N. H.**

**PUBLISHED BY RUFUS MERRILL,**

**Low's Brick Block—up stairs.**

.....  
**1844.**



**The Moose.**

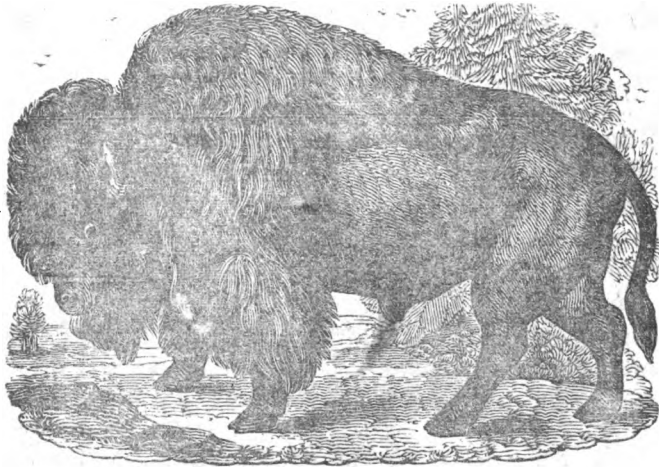
# YOUTH'S ZOOLOGY.

## The Moose.

The Moose is about the size and weight of a horse. Its movements are very heavy ; it shuffles or ambles along, its joints creaking at every step, with a sound heard at some distance. During its progress, it holds up its nose so as to lay the horns back horizontally over the shoulders. Although its figure is uncouth, yet when seen in the wilderness, in all the glory of its full-grown horns, no animal could appear more majestic or imposing. Its skin, when properly dressed, makes a soft, thick, and pliable leather, used for moccasins and other articles of winter clothing. The flesh of the Moose is more relished by the Indians and residents in new countries, than that of any other animal. His pace, when disturbed, is a rapid kind of trot. In walking, he lifts his feet very high, and can without difficulty step over a gate that is five feet in height.

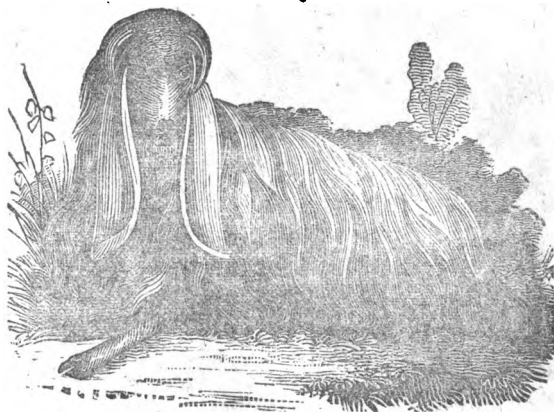
The Moose is found in great numbers, at this time, in the unsettled part of Maine, the upper part of New Hampshire, and frequently in New York, west of Lake Champlain. They have been seen west of the Rocky Mountains, but very scarce. It has the sense of hearing in very great perfection, and is the most shy and wary of all the deer species ; on this account, moose hunting is looked upon as the greatest of an Indian's acquirements.

They are the easiest to domesticate of any of the deer kind.



The Bison, or Buffalo, as it is generally though improperly called, is found only west of the Mississippi, in North America. It feeds in the vast prairies of the west, in herds of several thousands. Some travellers are of the opinion that they have seen from six to eight thousand in a herd, blackening the plain as far as the eye could view. When flying before their pursuers, it would be in vain for the foremost to halt, as the throng in the rear still rushes onward. The Indians take advantage of this circumstance to destroy great quantities of this favorite game; luring a herd to the vicinity of a precipice, they terrify them by shouts and artifices, until they drive them headlong down the descent.

The flesh of the Bison is tender and well flavored, and the tongue and hump are considered great delicacies.



This goat is found in Natolia, in Asia Minor. It is distinguished from the European goat by the greater size of the ears, though it is only a variety of the same species. The males have horns almost as long as the common goat, which are extended horizontally on each side of the head, and form spirals somewhat like a worm. Their horns are of a dazzling white color. The horns of the female are short, and first turn round backwards, then bend down, and turn round before. These goats, like all the animals of Syria, have the hair very long and thick, and so fine that stuffs have been made of it almost as glossy and handsome as our silks. It is in fact what is commonly termed *mohair*. The stuffs made from the hair of this goat are called *camlet*. Goats are fond of straying in solitary places, of climbing up steeps, sleeping on the tops of rocks and on the brinks of precipices. The goat has naturally more intelligence than the sheep.





This animal inhabits the most lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Their manners are said to resemble those of the domestic goat. It is supposed to exist for several hundred miles on the range of these mountains. The fine wool which this animal produces, grows principally on the back and hips, and is intermixed with long coarse hair. From the circumstance of its bearing wool, it has occasionally been termed a sheep by travellers. Its flesh is hard and dry, and is little esteemed. The Indians make caps and saddles of the skins. This animal is of the size of the domestic sheep, and is totally white, except the horns, hoofs, lips, and margin of the nostrils. The horns are black and shining.

There are several species of the Goat.



The Polar Bear is distinguished for his tremendous ferocity. They are very numerous in the polar seas. There it is seen not only on land and fixed ice, but on floating ice several leagues out at sea. At sea, the food of this animal is fish, seals, and the carcasses of whales; on land it preys upon deer and other animals, and will, like the black bear, eat many kinds of berries. The above cut represents the White Bear feeding on the whale. In winter, it beds itself deeply under the snow or eminences of ice, and awaits in a torpid state the return of the sun.



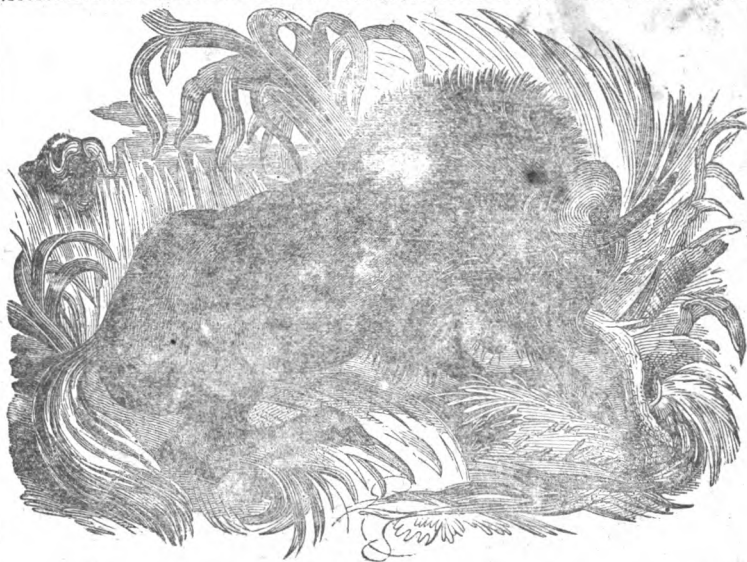
The Rhinoceros, next to the Elephant, is the most extraordinary animal in the East Indies. He is about twelve feet in length, and six or seven feet in height. His skin is without hair, but so thick and hard as to be almost impenetrable. With the horn on his nose he will defend himself against the Tiger or Lion. His eyes are very small, and he only sees straight forward. He grunts like a hog ; but when pursuing his prey, he makes a terrible noise. He seldom attacks a man, unless he is dressed in red, a color to which he has a great aversion. They are found in Asia and Africa, in Abyssinia, and about the Cape of Good Hope.



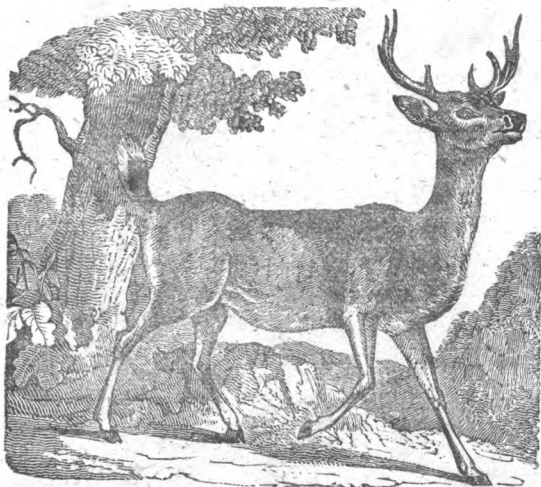
The Ourang Outang is a species of the ape; it has long arms and hands, with very long fingers. It is much larger than the ape, and some have been found about six feet high when standing erect. It is capable of walking nearly erect; but the usual gait on the ground is like a cripple who supports himself on his hands, and draws his body forward. Its home, like the monkey family, seems to be on the trees. The hair is of a brownish-red color, and covers his back, arms, legs, and the outside of his hands and feet. The face has no hair except whiskers on its side. He inhabits Malacca, Cochin China, and particularly the island of Borneo.



The Giraffe is one of the tallest and most beautiful animals in nature. It has always been confined to the deserts of Ethiopia and some other provinces of Africa. It is said it will reach with its head to the height of sixteen feet. Its mode of defence, like that of the horse, consists in kicking with the heels, and in this way they will resist the lion.



The Gnu is one of the swiftest animals that range the plains of Africa. In the shape of its body, it evidently partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and antelope. The upper part of the head is completely guarded by the rugged roots of the horns that spread across the forehead. The horns project forward some distance, then turn a short curve backwards several inches. The Gnu might be considered as an emblem of unbounded freedom, with the means of supporting it. It possesses in an eminent degree strength, swiftness, weapons of defence, acute scent, and quick sight. The color resembles that of a mouse.



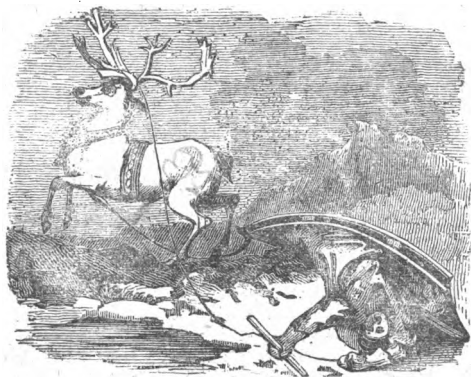
This Deer is found throughout the country, from Canada in the north, to the banks of the Orinoco in South America. Vast numbers are annually destroyed for the sake of the flesh, hides, and horns. The flesh is justly considered an excellent article of food, when killed in the proper season. The skins of this deer continue to form a valuable article of commerce for the manufacture of gloves and other articles. It is said by hunters to evince a strong degree of animosity towards serpents, and especially to the rattlesnake. In order to destroy one of these creatures, the deer makes a bound in the air, and alights upon the snake with all four feet brought together in a square, and these violent blows are repeated till the hated reptile is destroyed. It is a shy and timid animal.



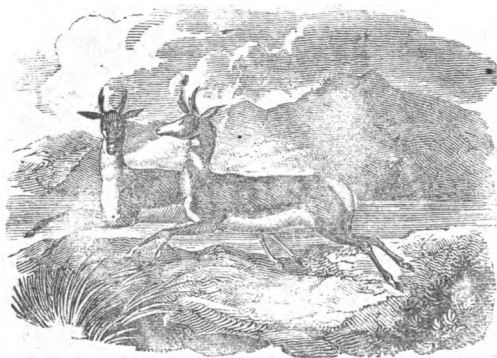


This deer is an inhabitant of the Rocky Mountains, and of the valley of the Columbia river, a district frequented by immense herds of buffalo, and also by the large moose deer. Their ears are longer than those of the latter animal, their legs are shorter, and their bodies thicker and larger. This animal never runs at full speed, but bounds with every foot from the ground at the same time. He sometimes inhabits the woodlands, but more often the prairies and open grounds. The flesh is seldom fat, and in flavor is far inferior to any other species. It was almost unknown until Lewis and Clarke's expedition gave some information respecting it.



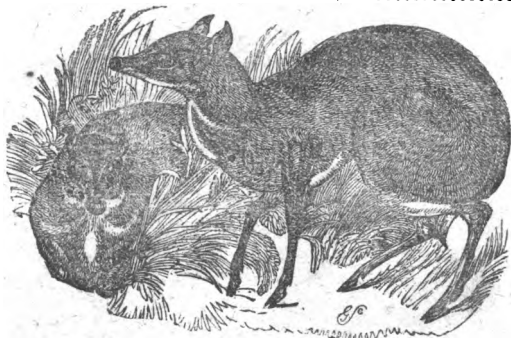


The Reindeer is found in the most northern latitudes of North America. He is found in Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen. The Reindeer can bear the most excessive cold. In comparing the advantages which the Laplanders derive from the tame Reindeer, with those which we derive from our domestic animals, we shall see that this animal is worth two or three of them. He is used like horses, to draw sledges and other carriages; he travels with great speed and swiftness; he easily goes from eighty to one hundred miles per day. The female affords milk more substantial and more nourishing than the cow; the flesh is good to eat; the coat makes an excellent fur; and his dressed hide becomes a very supple and durable leather. Spoons are also made of his horns, bow-strings and thread of his tendons, and glue is manufactured from his feet. Thus the Reindeer alone affords all that we desire from the horse, the ox, and the sheep.

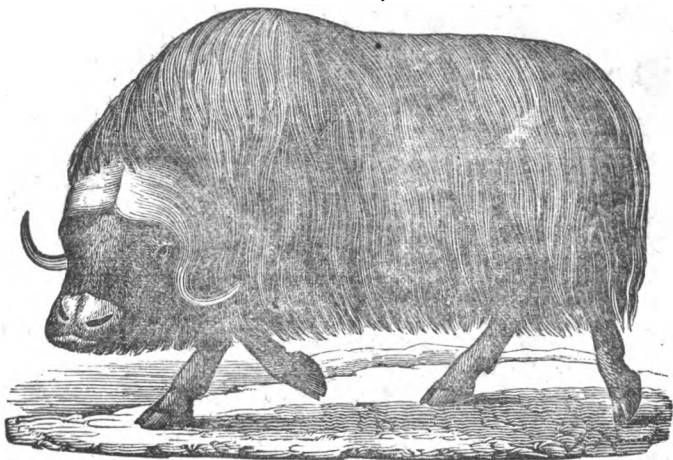


Of this numerous tribe of animals, there is perhaps no species so truly elegant in its appearance as this, and although it is one of the most common, yet its habits are but little known. It is very numerous in Barbary, and in all the northern parts of Africa. In size it is rather smaller than the fallow deer. Its color is a dusky brown, mixed with red; the belly, breast, and inside of the limbs are white; and on the head, back, and outside of the limbs the hair is darker than on the other part; the orbits of the eyes are white, and there is a small patch of the same color on each side of the forehead; the tail is short; the horns, which are about sixteen inches long, are black, distinctly annulated almost to the top, and have three curves. The brachia, or sides of the lyre, were frequently made of these horns, as appears from ancient gems. The female is destitute of horns, and may also be known by a white stripe on the flanks.

They have cloven hoofs and hollow horns, like the sheep.



The size and general appearance of this animal resembles in some degree those of the roebuck. It is about three feet five inches in length, and about two feet ten inches in height. The ears are long and narrow, of a pale yellow in the inside, and deep brown outside. The general color of the body is a deep iron-gray. These animals are found in the Alpine mountains of Asia, Tonquin, and Siberia. Their favorite haunts are the tops of mountains covered with pines, where they delight to wander in places the most difficult of access. They are hunted for the sake of their well-known perfume, which is contained in an oval bag, about the size of a small hen's egg, hanging from the abdomen. This receptacle is found constantly filled with a soft, unctuous, brownish substance of the most powerful and penetrating scent, and which is the perfume in its natural state. When close and in large quantities, the smell is very powerful and injurious. A grain of musk is sufficient to perfume an apartment for a considerable time. It is employed in medicine.



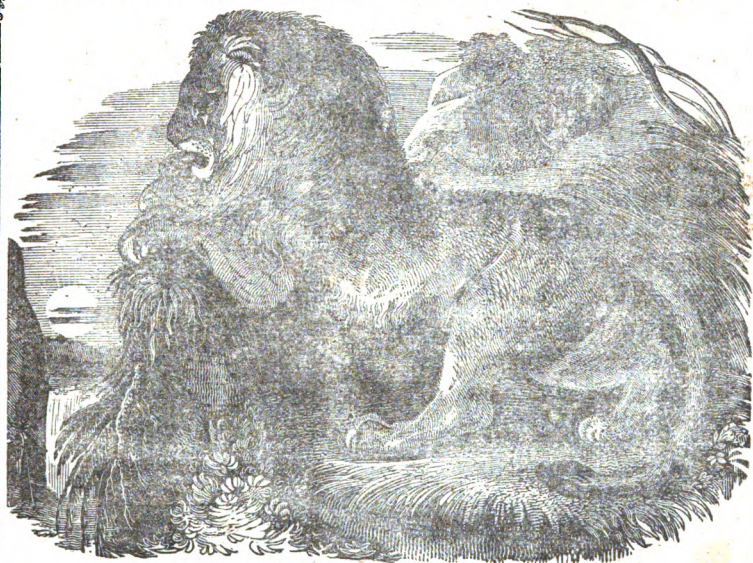
The Musk Ox inhabits the barren lands of America north of the sixty-first degree of latitude, north of Hudson's Bay, and in the Russian settlements west of the Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific Ocean. The Musk Ox, like the Reindeer, can exist only in extreme cold countries. They choose for resort places which are mostly rocky and destitute of wood, except on the banks of large rivers, which are generally more or less thickly clothed with spruce-trees. Their food is grass and shrubbery in the summer, and in the winter a species of moss which is found on the trees. They weigh about as much as one of our small-sized cows.

When the animal is fat, its flesh is well tasted, but has a coarse grain. When lean, it smells strongly of musk, the flesh at the same time being very tough and dark.



The monkey tribe is very numerous, and has been classed by naturalists in three divisions. Those which have no tails are termed *apes*, and those which have short tails, *baboons*; but by far the most numerous division consists of those which have long tails, and which are known by the general name of *monkeys*. Of the great number of species, which is nearly one hundred that are now known, very few are distinguished from their immediate fellows by strongly marked characters, either physical or moral. Different species of the monkey are found in Asia and Africa, and are also very numerous in South America. Most of the species found in America have long tails.

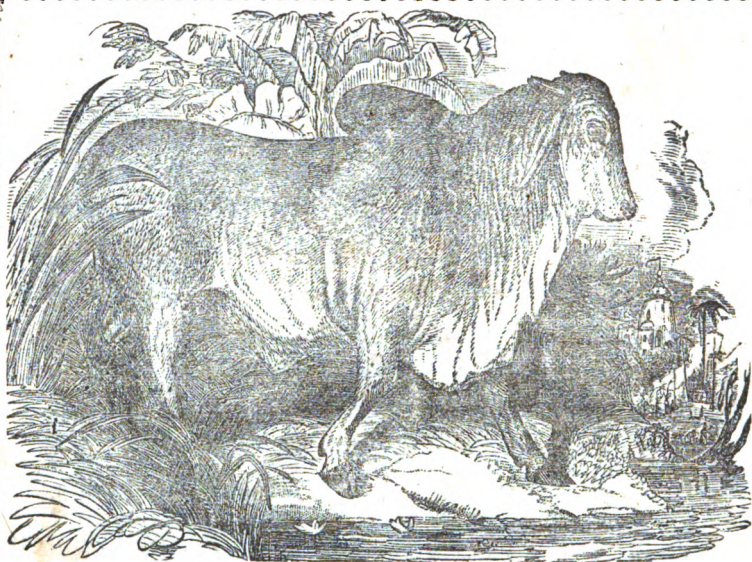
The shape of the head, which, in one or two species, offers a close approximation to the human form, passes through numerous intermediate gradations until it reaches a point at which it can only be compared with that of the hound.



The Lion has universally been styled the king of beasts. He is bold and majestic in his character and appearance ; his roar is so loud that, when re-echoed among the mountains, it resembles distant thunder. The negroes and Hottentots in large companies attack him with iron-headed spears and javelins, and by means of their numbers overpower him.

The Lion can be tamed, and the keepers of wild beasts often amuse themselves by playing with him, and sometimes they punish him for disobedience. He quietly suffers this, although a single stroke of his paw would kill the strongest man. It is said, the Lion will live about seventy years.



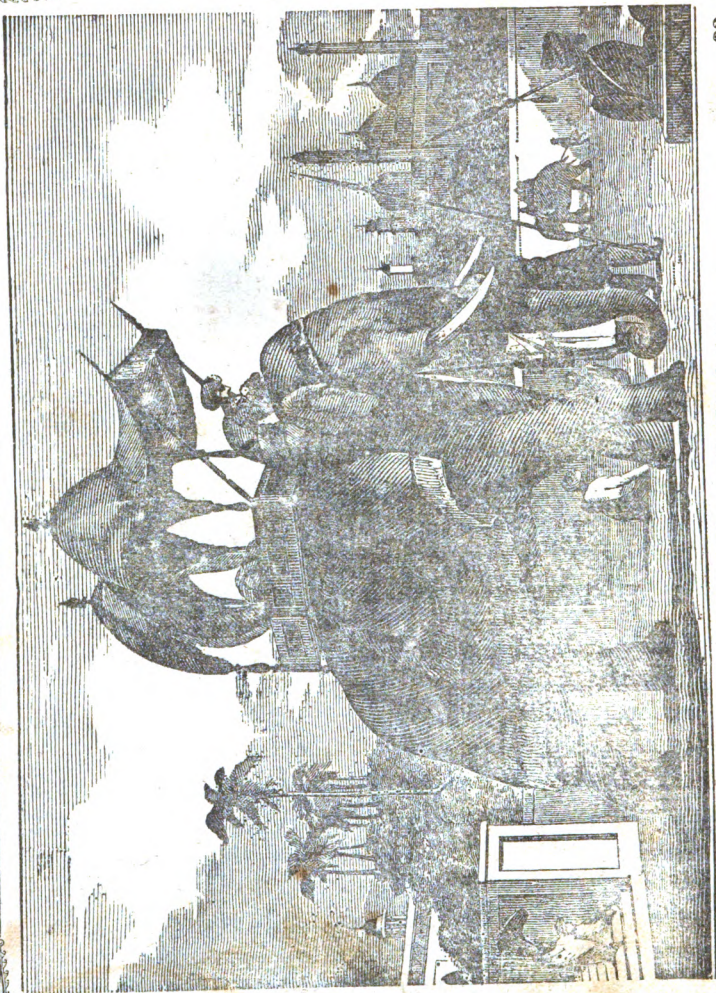


This animal is found in all Southern Asia, the East Indian Islands, and on the coast of Africa. It is used as a beast of draft and burden. Its flesh is inferior to common beef; but the hump is fat and delicate. They vary in size, like our common ox. It is believed that the Indian ox is merely a variety of the common ox, although it is difficult to ascertain the causes by which the distinctive characters of the two races have been, in the process of time, gradually produced. But whatever the causes may have been, these effects rapidly disappear by the intermixture of the breeds, and are entirely lost at the end of a few generations.



This animal is found in the north parts of America in considerable numbers. His color is a uniform jet black, except on the muzzle, where it is fawn colored ; on the lips and sides of the mouth it is almost gray. The American black bear lives a solitary life in forests and uncultivated deserts, and subsists on fruits and on the young shoots and roots of vegetables. He is fond of honey and fish. When these resources fail, he will attack small animals, and in new-settled countries will frequently rob the farmer of a sheep or calf. During the winter, the bear retires to some lonely den, and is dormant for nearly four months, without taking any food

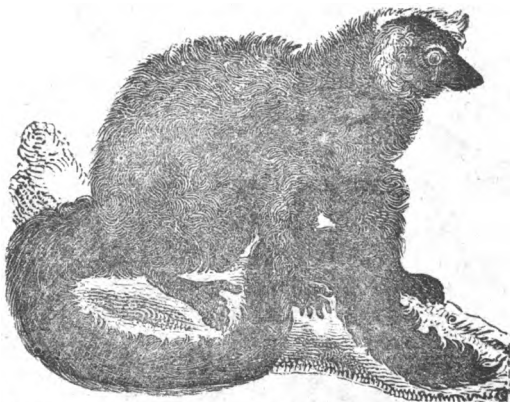




Mode of travelling with Elephants.

The Elephant in size surpasses all other terrestrial creatures, and in understanding he is inferior only to man. Every being in nature has his real price and relative value; to judge of both in the elephant, we must allow him at least the judgment of the beaver, the dexterity of the monkey, the sentiment of the dog, and add to these qualifications the peculiar advantages of strength, size, and longevity. We must not forget his arms or his defence, with which he can pierce through and conquer the lion. We must observe that he shakes the ground at every step; that with his trunk he roots up trees; that with the strength of his body he makes a breach in a wall; that being terrible by his force, he is invincible by the resistance only of his enormous mass, and the thickness of the leather which covers it; that he can carry on his back a tower armed for war, with a number of men in it. To this prodigious strength he joins courage, prudence, coolness, and an exact obedience. The ancients considered him as a prodigy, a miracle of nature.

The Elephant is found both in Asia and Africa. In Asia, from the most early times, the inhabitants made use of them in war. They cannot live long without water, and they suffer alike from excessive heat and cold. They are fond of valleys, rivers, and shady places. Their usual food is herbs, leaves, and young branches of trees: they are not fond of flesh or fish. Their height is sometimes fifteen feet, but generally about ten. The eyes are small, and the ears large and pendulous. The whole frame is awkward, and the legs clumsy and shapeless. They can carry immense burdens of several tons' weight.



The Lemurs are closely allied to the monkeys by their habits and hand-like paws. It is in the shape of the head, which has some resemblance to that of the dog, and the great length of their hind legs, that they chiefly differ from them. This is one of the most beautiful of the group to which it belongs. The color of this animal is of a bright reddish-brown above, and that of the under parts a deep black. The tail is perfectly black. The hair of the upper parts and tail is extremely long, soft, and woolly. The eyes are lively and expressive. From the nose to the root of the tail it measures two feet, and the tail is two and a half feet long.

The Slow Lemur, or Bengal Loris, another species, is so sluggish in its motions, that some have been erroneously induced to consider it as a Sloth. It is about the size of a small cat, and has a flattish face, a nose rather sharp, and extremely prominent eyes. They are natives of Africa.







**THE MOOSE.**